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THE PRESS.

BY ALBERT LEIGHTON.

We twine no Victor's wreath to-day,
We hail with shou's no new-crowned king;
The song of triumph which we sing,
Inspires a nobler zeal than they.

The Press! whose banner wears no stain
Of blood-told conquest from the field;
Lo! Peace is blazoned on its shield,
And in its conflicts none are slain.

Its power can stamp the Patriot's worth;
Its mandate seal the Coward's doom;
Its bolts divide Oppression's gloom
And shake the proudest throne on earth.

When Justice sleeps, or duty swerves,
Or traitors act their lying part;
A voice burst from its mighty heart,
And thrills along its iron nerves.

Till distant Nations pause to hear;
Till vale and glen and mountain height
Repeat the cry for Truth and Right,
And guilt and wrong shrink back with fear.

The Press! whose vantage ground is mind;
Language its sceptre of control;
Its chariot wheels are thoughts that roll
And leave a tract of light behind.

Long may it live to bless the world,
A priceless heritage to man,
A champion ever in the van,
With freedom's banner wide unfurled.

An American Pirate.

A Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following acount of an American pirate:

While I am upon this subject of piracy let me mention that an American, named Eli Boggs, was tried at Hong Kong on Wednesday last for piracy and murder. His name would do for a villain of the Black-beard class, but in form and feature he was the hero of a sentimental novel. As he stood in the dock, gravely battling for his life, it seemed impossible that that handsome boy could be the pirate whose name had been for three years connected with the boldest and bloodiest acts of piracy.—It was a face of feminine beauty. Not a down upon the upper lip, large lustrous eyes, a mouth the smile of which might woo a coy maiden, affluent black hair not carelessly parted, hands so small and so delicately white that they would create a sensation in Belgravia—such was the Hong Kong pirate, Eli Boggs. He spoke for two hours in his own defense, and he spoke well—without a tremor, without an appeal for mercy, but trying to prove that his prosecution was the result of a conspiracy wherein a Chinese bumboat proprietor and a sub-official of the colony (both of whom he charged as being in league with all the pirates on the coast) were the chief conspirators. The defence was, of course, false. It had been proved that he had boarded a junk and destroyed, by cannon, pistol, and sword, fifteen men; and that having forced all the rest overboard, he had fired at one of his victims, who had clutched a rope and held on astern. No witness however, could prove that he saw a man die from a blow or a shot struck or fired by the pirate. The jury, moved by his youth and courage, and straining hard their consciences acquitted him of the murder, but found him guilty of piracy. He was sentenced to be transported for life.

The Pavement of London.

The pavement of London is one of the greatest marvels of our time. It covers nearly 3000 acres, two-thirds whereof consists in plain style, and the other third of smooth flagging. Such a series of work far transcends in quantity, as it excels in quality, the Appian way, which was but a peer figure as contrasted with one of our commonest streets. The ancient consular way was filled in with blocks of all shapes and sizes joined together, and planned only on the surface—the length of its devious course, from south to north of Italy, was under 300 miles. The paved streets of London number over 5000, and exceed 2000 miles in length.—*Building News.*

When They are Prettiest.

The following may interest the ladies, the gentlemen may pass it by.

A wife looks prettier, if she did but know it, in her neat morning [illegible] called, than in the gorgeous pile of finery which she dignifies with title of full dress. Many an unmarried female first wins the heart of her future husband in some simple unpretending attire, which, if consulted about, she would pronounce too cheap except for ordinary wear, but which, by its accidental suitability to her figure, face and carriage, idealized her youth wonderfully. If the sex would study taste in dress more, and care less for costliness, they would have no reason to regret.

That's so, ladies, depend upon it. It is perfectly natural and proper. A foolish [illegible] silly man is not worth marrying, and a sensible man will surely judge you advantageously in exact ratio to the plainness and simplicity of your dress.

☞Our real blessings often appear to us in the shape of pains, losses and disappointments, but if we have patience we shall see them in their proper figure.

THE THREE HANDFULS OF GRAIN.

It was one day in the early spring of the year that Gerard Steimer called his three sons, Adolphus, Henry, and the little Bernard, to his side. In his hand he held an open letter. The tears shone in his eyes, and his voice was very sad, as he addressed them:

"You have often heard me speak, my children, of my brother Bernard, who left home many years ago for a distant country."

"Yes," they replied, and they gazed wonderingly at their parent.

"Well, my sons," he continued, "your uncle Bernard, having at last amassed a considerable fortune, had determined to return to his native village, and taken up his abode with me; for we are the only two that remain of a happy family of seven brothers and five sisters," he added, as he drew his hand hastily across his eyes.

"And is uncle coming soon?" inquired Henry in an animated tone.

"He should have been here by this time, my son," replied his father, 'but an all-wise Providence has ordered it otherwise; and now,' he added, 'I fear that you will never see him, for this letter informs me that he is lying very ill in a distant city, and he desires me to come to him, that he may see me once more, and that I may assist him in arranging his affairs.'

'And will you go, father?' said Bernard anxiously.

'Certainly, my child. And during my absence cousin Jacob Reimmer and his wife will come and take care of the house, for I shall probably not return until the fall, as I shall have to travel some distance; and in case of your uncle's death, there may be a great deal for me to attend to.'

'Perhaps he will get well, and then you will bring him home with you.'

'I fear, Bernard, that that may not be, for he writes me word that the doctors say his case is hopeless. Listen now attentively, my children, to what I am going to tell you, for it is a message to each of you from your dying uncle. He says, 'Give a handful of grain to each of your three children when you leave them to come to me, and tell them to do with it what they think best during your absence, and when you return you will decide who has made the best use of it, and will reward that one according as I shall tell you.'

* * * * * *

It is autumn. The little Bernard stood watching at the open window, a carriage drove hastily up to the door, and the aged Gerard stepped from it, holding in his hand a small tin box.

'Oh, there is papa! there is papa!' he exclaimed.

Then the three children rushed from the room and threw their arms around him, saying,

'Oh, we are so glad to see you, papa, you have been so long away.'

'And I am glad to see you, too, my children, and all looking so well,' replied the aged man, as he bent forward and gave them each a kiss.

Cousin Jacob Reimmer and his wife now approached to welcome him, and he inquired of each of them how the children had be haved during his absence.

'Oh, they have been very good boys,' he replied.

They all now entered the house. Gerard Steimer then placed the tin box that he held in his hand upon the table, and taking a small key from his pocket, opened it, and drew from thence the last will and testament of his brother Bernard Steimer.

All gazed sadly upon the old man, as with trembling hands he unrolled it, and said.

'I had the sad pleasure, my children, of closing my brother's eyes in peace, and of laying his remains in their last resting-place. In this will he bequeaths the whole of his property to the one that I shall decide has made the best use of the handful of grain that I gave each of you before I left home. Let me now hear, my children,' he added, 'what you have done with it.'

'I' said Adolphus, 'have saved mine. I put it in a small wooden box, in a dry place, and it is just as fresh as the day you gave it to me.'

'My son,' said his father, in a stern voice, 'you have laid by the grain, and what hath it profited thee? Nothing! So it is with wealth. Hoard it, and it yieldeth neither profit nor comfort. And you, Henry,' he continued, 'what have you done with your handful?'

'I ground it to flour, papa, and had a nice sweet cake made of it, which I have eaten.'

'Foolish boy!' he replied, 'and it is gone, having given thee but a moment's comfort or support. So is it with money. Spend it upon thy pleasures, they also are but for a moment.' The aged Gerard now turned toward his youngest son, and drawing him toward him, said,

'[illegible] use has my little Bernard made of the handful of grain that I gave him?'

The child smiled, and clasping his father's hand between his own, said,

'Come with me, papa, and I will show you.'

They all followed the boy as he led the way toward a field that belonged to his father, but which was situated at some distance from the house.

'See, papa!' exclaimed the happy child; 'see what has become of my handful of grain!' and he pointed in delight toward a corner of the field where grew the tall, slender corn, which, laden with its golden ears, waved and rustled beneath the gentle breezes.

The aged Gerard smiled, and resting his hand upon Bernard's head, said, 'You have done well, my son. You sowed the grain in the earth, and it has brought thee forth a bountiful harvest; to you must I award my brother's fortune. Use it as wisely as you have the handful of grain. Neither hoard it up nor spend it merely upon thine own pleasure, but bestow it upon the poor, the fatherless and widow, upon the little ones of Christ, and *He* shall remember it with a plenteous reward. ANNA.

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

We condense the following items from the Kansas Correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat:

QUINDARO, Sept. 5, 1857.—Mr. Bayley is not yet dead. He is lying in a very precarious condition. On Saturday Mr. Brock-[illegible] stabbed Mr. Bayley, returned to Lecompton and was arrested. The propagandists swore that he should not be tried, and any man who dared to testify against him should be shot. He was brought before a justice of the peace. The tocsin was sounded. The fire-eaters assembled.—The free state democrats also convened. The conservative pro-slavery men too—Shannon, Brindle, Eli Moore, and Stephens of New York—and determined to act with their free state friends.

They gave notice to the fire-eaters that if the trial was interfered with, they would aid to put down the insurgents. They all met at the justice's office. A man was called on to testify. The propagandists drew their revolvers. The other party followed suit. One of them handed a revolver to the witness; and, thus armed—the pistol cocked—he proceeded to give his evidence! Isn't this a great country? The justice was a man of weak nerves, and fainted. The trial was postponed till Monday.

We have news here—*from Walker direct*—that he feels himself in as great a danger of assassination as Gen. Lane himself. It is understood that he desires an interview with Lane. I saw the General this morning. He says he would have no objection to have a talk with Walker. It is probable that these celebrities will meet before long.

We do not put too much confidence in the statement of Walker's friends that the ultra pro-slavery men are hostile to him. We know that Mr. Walker will lie when policy requires it, and he may be desirous of getting up a feeling of sympathy in the free state ranks. He can't do it until his acts prove his sincerity. One thing is certain. When at Lecompton he keeps himself very close. He has his meals in his private room. He never goes out unattended or after dark. He is in camp near Lawrence to-day.

The free state men in Lecompton, at present, are very much excited and exasperated. The attempt to kill Bayley, and a less successful attempt at the same time to kill Mr. Winecoop, a conservative pro-slavery man, has united both classes in a common feeling of resentment against the [illegible] next week will be a dangerous place for citizens [illegible]. The first attempt on the part of the fire-eaters to attack a free state man, will be the signal for a general uprising. Lawrence will not permit Lecompton to kill her citizens. The Lecompton free state democrats and conservative pro-slavery men, as I have already mentioned, are actuated by a similar determination. Expect music.

A local journal says that Rev. Mr. Stewart, a gentleman of intelligence and veracity, who has been travelling through the border counties of Missouri, and just returned from a trip of considerable length in that direction, says that he saw and heard evidences everywhere on his route, conclusive to him, that preparations were again making in Missouri to invade Kansas in October, with the view of participating in our territorial elections. If they come over again, arrangements have been made to accommodate them *permanently*. A formidable military order has been organized for that purpose. It is called the "Kansas volunteers for the protection of the ballot-box." Gen. Lane, of course, is the presiding genius. His staff consists of Messrs. Whitman, Phillips, Conway and Redpath; who each have offices in Lawrence, and are daily engaged with him in perfecting the organization. Fifteen or twenty thousand men will be enrolled before the election. Companies have been organized and are drilling in every county in the territory. During the peace, the party prepared for war. Arms and amunition were quietly introduced and a formidable army can now be equipped. The campaign of last summer taught them the necessity of being prepared in every respect—both as respects money, arms, ammunition and drill—for a renewal of hostilities. They are prepared. It is to be hoped that the services of the volunteers will never be needed. If the nullifiers will stay at home, they will not be called out. But if the border banditti come over again—they will be met by exasperated, well equipped and organized enemies before they can accomplish the nefarious object of their visit.

A Sabbath School Army.

At the late Erie Annual Conference, it was stated that there are 600,000 children in the Methodist Sabbath Schools. Of these twenty-one thousand are within the bounds of the Erie Conference. The Sunday School Advocate has a circulation of 186,000, and it has made a nett gain in circulation of 90,000 in 10 months.

The Sabbath School Institution dates only seventy-three years ago; it is now estimated to embrace 7,000,000 of children in Christendom. The number in Sabbath Schools of all denominations in the United States is put down at 3,000,000; less than half of the children in the Republic according to the last census.

PRODUCE GAMBLING.—Judge Drummond of the Illinois United States Court, has decided, in a case of produce gambling, that the buyer was entitled to the damages for the failure to fulfill the contract.—The defendant put a plea that there was no intent to deliver the 16,000 bushels of corn stipulated, but only to pay the difference between the contract and market prices of money, from one party to the other, but the decision was in favor of the plaintiff on the demurrer.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

We question whether in all the history of hairbreadth escapes, a parallel to the following can easily be found. The story is given as related in the words of the hero.

"It was about the year 1765 that I settled in Virginia, near the Falls of the Canasha. The country was at the time an unbroken wilderness. But few settlements had been made then by the whites, and they were so far apart as to render vain all hope of assistance in case of an attack from hostile Indians, numbers of whom still infested the neighborhood.

"I lived here alone with my wife for several months unmolested, and by dint of untiring perseverance, being then young and hardy, had succeeded in making quite a large clearing in the forest which I had planted with corn, and which promised an abundant yield.

"One morning after we had just prepared to venture forth upon my regular routine of labor, my attention was arrested by the tinkling of a cow bell in the cornfield.

"There," said my wife "the cow is in the cornfield."

"But the ear of the backwoodsman becomes by education, very acute, especially so from the fact that his safety often depends upon the nice cultivation of that sense. I was not easily deceived, I listened—the sound was repeated. "That," said I, in reply to the remark of my wife, "was not the tingle of a bell upon the neck of a cow. It is a decoy of some Indian who desires to draw me into an ambush."

"Believing this to be the case, I took down my old musket (I had no rifle) and seeing that it was properly loaded I stole cautiously around the field towards the point from which the sound seemed to proceed. As I had suspected, there in a cluster of bushes crouched an Indian waiting for me to appear in answer to his decoy bell, that he might send the fatal bullot to my heart. I approached without discovering myself to him, until within good shooting distance, then I raised my piece and fired. The bullet sped true to its mark, and the Indian fell dead.

"Not knowing but that he might be accompanied by others, I returned with all speed to my cabin, and having firmly barricaded the door, I watched all day from the port holes, in anticipation of an attack from the companions of the Indian I had killed. To add to the danger, and seeming hopelessness of my situation, I had but one charge of powder left. I could make but one shot, and then, if attacked by numbers I should be entirely in their power. I poured in my last charge of powder and put into musket fifteen slugs, and then waited for the approach of night, feeling confident of an attack.

"Night came at length. A beautiful moonlight night it was too, and this favored me greatly, as I would thereby be able to observe the movements of the enemy as they approached my cabin. It was some two hours after nightfall, and as yet I had neither heard nor seen a sign of the Indians, when suddenly I was startled by the baying of my dog at the stable. I knew the Indians were coming. The stable was a little to the west of the cabin, and between them was a patch of cleared ground, upon which the light of the full moon fell unobstructed. Judging from the noise at the stable that they would advance from that direction, I posted myself at the port-hole on that side of the cabin.

"I had previously placed my wife upon the cross pole in the chimney, so that in case our enemies effected an entrance to the cabin she might climb out through the low chimney and effect her escape. For myself, I determined not to be taken alive and resolved to sell my life dearly.

"With breathless anxiety I watched at the port hole. At length I saw them emerge from the shadow of the stable and advance across the vacant ground toward the cabin. One—two—three—great heavens! six stalwart Indians, armed to the teeth and urged on by the hope of revenge. My case was desperate indeed. With quick yet stealthy step in close single file they approached, and were already within a few yards of the house, when a slight change in the movement of the forward Indian, changed the position of the entire six; so that a portion of the left side of each was uncovered. They were all in a range—one aim would cover all. Quick as thought I aimed and fired. As the smoke cleared away, I could hardly credit what my senses showed me as the result of the shot. The fifteen slugs with which I had loaded my musket had done their work well. Five of the six Indians lay dead upon the ground and the sixth had disappeared.

"Although no enemy was now in sight, I did not venture forth until morning.—There lay the bodies of the five Indians, undisturbed together with the rifle of the other. Securing the arms and ammunition of the fallen Indians I followed up the trail of the missing one, until it reached the river, beyond which point I could discover no trace whatever. From the amount of blood which marked the trail together with the unmistakable evidence that he picked his way with difficulty, I [illegible] to believe that he had been mortally wounded and in order to prevent his body from falling into the hands of his white foe, had groped his way to the river and thrown himself into the current which had borne him away.

"The Indians had killed my cow, and that you may be assured was no trifling loss, yet in my gratitude for my escape from the merciless savages, I would have been entirely willing to have made much greater sacrifices.

'I was well provided (by means of arms and ammunition taken from the slain Indians,) in case of a second attack, but this fortunately proved to be my last adventure with the savages. Not one of the band had escaped to tell the tale and excite his brethren to avenge the death of his comrades."

"Ah!" exclaimed the old man, while the tears gushed from the eyes at the memory of that event, "that was a glorious shot—the best I ever made."

The hero of this adventure lived to see the rude wilderness where he had pitched his only cabin, transformed into smiling fields, and then peopled by hardy and enterprising pale faces, among whom his last days were passed in "peace and plenty," undisturbed by the presence of his olden time foes.

MAD ANTHONY WAYNE.

Gen Wayne was a great favorite with all who had served under him, and when it was known that he was to command the expedition against the Indians of the northwest, hundreds of his of his revolutionary comrades flocked to his standard and enlisted under his orders. There are those still living among us who remember Gen. Wayne when he took this post. He was very partial to those who served under him in the Revolution, and they could always approach him with more familiarity than others could. Among these old pets was a somewhat antiquated dragoon, extremely averse to labor. He refused to do any service in time of peace, and had no other ambition in days of quietness than to keep his horse's feet ready for the fight, and his sword bright and sharp. The General was subject to attacks of the gout, and at such times was cross and petulant, and it then required no slight degree of courage to approach him. But the old dragoon was never daunted by the General's temper. On one occasion when the General was particularly ill-natured from a severe attack; the old dragoon had some favor to ask; approaching his room, he peeped in at the door, exclaiming—"Mad Anthony." The General looked up and angrily ordered him to "be off sir!" Off went the dragoon. In a few minutes he returned, looked into the room and shouted, "Mad Anthony, I say, sir, it is as hard getting a glass of grog out of you as it was to get into Stony Point with you!" This appeal told. 'Waiter, said the General, "give that——rascal a glass of brandy and send him off." The old dragoon tossed off the liquor, and retired until he should again be in want of a drink of the General's brandy.

The above was communicated to the writer, by an old resident, and one familiar with scenes of Indian and frontier war.

Where Did That Man go to?

[illegible] the *Telegraph*,) there is employed a bartender who is in the habit of taking his "tod" pretty freely, but always makes it a point never to drink in the presence of his employer. A few days ago, while he was in the act of drawing his "tod" preparatory to taking a drink, the employer came into the bar-room rather unexpectedly.

Finding himself caught in the act, he set the tumbler and its contents on the counter, and casting his eyes around with a look of surprise, exclaimed:

"Where in thunder did the man that ordered this drink go to?"

Yankee All Over.

Bayard Taylor tells a good story of a Yankee, who, in walking along the streets of St. Petersburgh one muddy day, met the Grand Duke Constantine. The sidewalk was not wide enough for two persons to pass and the street was very deep with filth—whereupon the American took a silver rouble from his pocket: "Crown or tail?" "Crown!" guessed the Grand Duke. "Your Highness has won," said the American, looking at the rouble and stepping into the mud. The next day the American was invited by the Grand Duke to take dinner.

MARRIED BY EXPRESS.—A wedding took place on the lightning express train of the Michigan Central Railroad yesterday, between Kalamazoo and Galesburgh. The happy couple were Mr. W. H. Webster, of Otsego county, N. Y., and Miss Emeline C. Beach, of Guernsey county, Ohio. They were married by John Edwards, Esq., a Justice of Kalamazoo.

We are informed that the courtship took place during the ride from Chicago to that point. When the people of the opposite sex do their courting in the short space of some four or five hours while riding at the rate of about thirty two miles an hour, marry at the same lightning speed, we think no one will dispute that this is a *fast* age. The happy pair went to Cleveland by steamer last evening.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

THE CHOLERA IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—A British officer, in a letter from Allahabad, India, gives a terrible picture of the sufferings of the British troops. They found it quite difficult to get enough to eat and were exposed to every sort of peril.—The writer adds:

You have no idea of the awful weather and of our sufferings from the heat; we sit with wet cloths over our heads, but the deaths from sunstroke continue large; that dreadful scourge cholera has also broken out, and we have lost already seventy fighting men. We buried twenty-three a few nights ago at one funeral; and the shrieks of the dying were something awful; two poor ladies who were living at the hospital died I believe, from fright. We have now got about four hundred men outside the fort and the disease is certainly on the decline.

A PRIZE WHEAT CROP.—It is stated that Mr. Nicholas Wells raised this season, on his farm at "Winchester Bottom," on the Ohio river, in Tyler county, Va., 1,600 bushels good prime white wheat. A portion of the land on which the wheat grew was measured, and the yield averaged a fraction over forty bushels to the acre.

RAILROAD POETRY.

The Hillsdale, Michigan Standard, has the following: A "dead head" on the Central Road sent his expired pass to Superintendent RICE, with the following on its back:

Bless my stars
No more on the cars
As a dead head I'll ride on a rail,
Unless Mr. RICE
Should take my advice,
And send me a pass by the mail.

To which Mr. RICE happily responded in the following humorous strain:

The conductor will pass
This bundle of gas
From July till the middle of Lent,
Like any dead head.
Without paying "a red,"
Let him ride to his heart's content.

From the Hollidaysburg Register.

DIED.

At the Exchange Hotel, in Philadelphia on the 31st of July, A. D. 1827, Mrs. Public Plunder, the mother of the Democratic party, full of life and vigor, at an advanced age, in the presence of her three loving sons—the Canal Commissioners—and a large and extensive number of near relatives and dear friends. Her illness began on the birth of her son Henry S Mott, nearly three years ago. Since then she has been tottering to her grave in the last stage of disease, which was in the heart. The large dose of "the people," administered by the Legislature, was likely to prove fatal. Her son Henry grew up all of a sudden to be a great big fat boy, rather likely than otherwise. To him belongs the credit of a change in the physician from the people to the Supreme Bench. But unfortunately the medicine of the latter only hastened her to her grave. Poor Henry, after being kicked out of the Court, was well nigh being prostrated with the same disease, but he survived to witness his mother shed her last tear, and draw her last breath. He is a worthy son of his mother. It is a painful duty to record the departure of one who leaves behind so many weeping relatives and friends. It may be truly said of the deceased, that her loss will be severely felt by many throughout the entire community. Her blood runs in the veins of at least fifty thousand persons, besides a large number of relatives not blood. Her funeral was honored with the presence of more blood relations than any other person that has been mourned in our community. Her Great Great Grand Father was present.—One hundred Uncles, with at least one thousand other relatives, witnessed the ceremony. They could boast of being the as of new and of otherwise Reed [illegible] well tinguished citizens.

It may be truly said of the deceased, that in the midst of her usefulness she was in death. Three years ago she bid fair for a long life, full of vigor and health, able to do anything her heart might desire. She need but lay her hands on the heads of the blind to restore them to sight. She need but to declare her will and Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan would be carried to the Presidential honors. In early life, she would not let the right hand know what the left one was doing. The last act of her life exemplifies this principle—it was on the night of the 30th, the night before her death in its darkness and stillness, and when no human eye could see, that she with her own free will and accord, without any solicitation volunteered to convey from her Depot in Gaysport, to the foundry in the same place a large lot of now Bars of iron. What a munificent act! There, early in the morning of the 31st, on the scales were to be seen the fruits of her noble generosity. Although her hours, like those of M'Kim, were numbered, she was not one to be seen blazing forth her own glory.

Mine is not the pen to do the deceased full justice. I hope some one of the relatives will furnish the statisticts necessary to arrive at something like such a result.—For the present we will append the programme of the funeral obsequies:

It was past one o'clock before the ceremonies closed, and soon after the procession began to move. We enjoyed a favorable post for the observation, having a fair view of the procession, and the impression was that of a solemnity every way worthy of the occasion.

The Hearse which bore the mortal remains was drawn by two beautiful black horses, splendedly caparisoned. The coffin occupied a conspicuous position, and was fully exposed to view:

PALL BEARERS:

Wm. F. Packer,	John Cresswell,
Chas. R. Buckalew.	Gen. Callohan,
H. D. Foster,	Hon. A. Wilson,
A. M. White, & Co.	Jonathan D. Leet,
Geo. W. Bowman,	John W. Forney,
Hon. W. Wilkins,	Walter Graham.

CHIEF MOURNERS.

1. Hon. Arnold Plumer, Henry C. Mott, Thomas Scott, Canal Commissioners.
2. Henry S. M'Graw, State Treasurer.
3. Superintendents, Supervisors, Mud Bosses, and Lock keepers too numerous to mention.
4. The procession extended nearly two miles, it slowly wound its way over the plank road to the office of Mr. Lomgaert in Altoona, to whom the remains were delivered on behalf of the Penna. Railroad Company.

All the way along that distance, from the starting point to the place of interment were stationed private carriages, horsemen, groups of citizens, families of children, and a mixed collection of expectant people, wood contractors and others awaiting the coming of the mourners.

☞Mirth is like a flash of lightning, that breaks through a gloom of clouds, and glitters for a moment. Cheerfulness keeps up a daylight in the mind, filling it with a perpetual and steady serenity.

MASSACRE OF CAWNPORE, INDIA.

The New York Times gives the following synopsis of the news from India received by the Baltic:

The Massacre at Cawnpore, of which some particulars are received, is probably the most treacherous and bloodiest act ever recorded in the history of any country.—In the small fort at this place, some 90 English troops, with over 300 women and children, had taken refuge under the orders of Sir Hugh Wheeler. The extensive plain without the fort swarmed with thousands of the ferocious mutineers under the command of Nena Sahib. The besieged waited and waited, but in vain, for relief. At last Sir Hugh, on whom the hopes of all rested, fell mortally wounded, in one of the gallant sorties that he had made against such fearful odds, and with starvation staring them in the face, the garrison then surrendered on the condition that they might descend the river to Allahabad. No sooner, however, had they got into their boats than Nena Sahib shot down every man woman and child. Not one escaped. General Havelock subsequently arrived, at the head of 2,000 British troops—too late to prevent the massacre, but not too late to avenge it. Cawnpore was retaken, and Nena routed in two engagements. At latest dates he was entrenched at Bitnoor, where Gen Havelock was preparing to attack him. Not less interesting than this are the narratives of the events in other parts of India. There had been several engagements before Delhi, all resulting in the repulse of the mutineers. The beseiging force, numbering only 2,000 men, was altogether too small to risk an attack or venture within a city containing a hostile population of about 150,000 souls. They were therefore compelled to await reinforcements. At Agra, the British had been obliged to retire before the mutineers. All that the former could muster, including the garrison of the foot and civilians, did not amount to 1,000 men, while the latter were over 10,000 strong. Fearing the repitition of the tragedy enacted at Cawnpore, the English, though so greatly inferior in numbers, determined to anticipate the assault, and sallied forth in a body to meet the mutineers. Unfortunately their ammunition failed during the engagement and in their retreat they suffered heavy loss. Their situation, by latest accounts, was conceived a most critical one. Upon reviewing the whole news by this arrival, the tide may be regarded as turned in favor of the British. By the recapture of Cawnpore, Lucknow and the Northwest are considered saved; and if the report be true that Brigadier General Chamberlain men, the tall of that city may take place earlier than most people anticipate.

LYING IN BED WITH THE HEAD HIGH.—It is often a question among persons who are unacquainted with the anatomy and physiology of man, whether lying with the head exalted, or even the body, was the most wholesome. Most persons consulting their own ease on this point, argue in favor of that which they prefer. Now although many delight in bolstering up their heads at night, and sleep soundly without injury, yet we declare it to be a dangerous habit. The vessels through which the blood passes from the heart to the head, are always lessened in their cavities when the head is resting in bed higher than the body; therefore in all diseases attended with fever, the head should be nearly on a level with the body; and the people ought to accustom themselves thus to sleep to avoid danger.

THE SUGAR PROSPECT.—A letter from the Parish Plaquemines, Louisiana, in the N. O. *Picayune*, says the sugar planters of that State will have no cause to complain of this present years crop. The cane will mature earlier this season than usual, and the new sugar will be manufactured and come into market two or three weeks in advance of former seasons.

DUTCH CANDOR.—Some ten years since an old Dutchman purchased in the vicinity of Brooklyn a snug little farm for nine thousand dollars. Recently a lot of land speculators called upon him to buy him out. On asking his price, he said he would take sixty thousand dollars—no less.

"And how much may remain on bond and mortgage?"

"Nine thousand dollars."

"And why not more?' interrogated the would be purchasers.

'Because the darned place is not worth any more.'

BRITISH ENLISTMENTS IN FRANCE.—The British Govern ment is offering great inducements to French half pay and pensioned officers to enlist for the Indian army. They are to serve not less than two nor more than five years, and are to be sent out and back at Government expense. The pay of captains is to be 20,000 francs, and of first lieutenants 15,000 francs, and of sub-lieutenant 12,000 francs.

YELLOW FEVER.—The Yellow Fever is said to be prevailing very seriously at Havana. Some three hundred of the officers and crew of battle ship Isabel Segunda are understood to have fallen victims to it.—Nevertheless the Spanish government is at this season, sending out more soldiers there—as if to be victims to the pestilence.

☞Two hunters killed fifty four rattlesnakes on the 23d of August, on Rattlesnake Hill, Sullivan county, N. Y. There were, besides, in embryo, more than one thousand; twenty-four were taken from one venerable head of a great many broods; many of the old ones were three and four feet long.

☞Right actions for the future are the best apologies for wrong ones in the past; the best evidence of regret for them we can offer, or the world desire.

From the Erie Constitution

THE CRISIS—THE DUTY OF FREEMEN.

"These are the times that try men's backbones. If there are any wavering in the faith, or weak in the knees, or lacking firmness in the spice, they will be very apt to manifest it in this crisis. Are you resting calmly in your camps, taking your ease and looking with indifference on the present contest, or have you been roused by the reveille and shouldered your arms and taken your position in the ranks for the campaign? This is not the time for the "fruit of inactivity" to be found upon your armors. This is no time for rest. The hosts are marshaling for the fight; and will you surrender without firing a gun or crossing swords with the enemy? What! Ho! Are you warrior or a camp follower? Are you an old soldier, firm in the right, strong in the faith, and always ready for the fight? Are you a new recruit eager for the fray, ardent in your devotion to the cause, and true as steel to your glorious commander? "The old guard dies, it never surrenders." The young and gallant champion of liberty answers when asked to storm that battery, "I'll try sir." The firm, fearless, steady devotion of the regular old soldiery, and the hopeful, earnest effort of the new regiments are both needed. The same soldiery that was beaten at Bunker Hill, Long Island, and Brandywine, shared victory at Yorktown.

In '54 we triumphed and the victory was glorious. Why was it not turned to account? Did the rush for the spoils of the enemy's camp demoralize the soldiery and leave them at the mercy of a surprise?—That was the fault of the commander. He ought to have followed up the victory and instead of allowing his troops to rest and revel in the tents of the opposing army he should have marched on to new victories until all enemies were conquered and peace and security restored. His supineness and our own confidence and want of well organized effort lost us the State in '55. The vigilance and stratagems of the enemy and our own carelessness and the bad management of our leaders lost Pennsylvania to Freedom in '56. Have we not been beaten back quite far enough? Are we freemen or are we slaves that the lords of the lash should thus trample over us and spit upon us in our native fastnesses? We have a glorious leader, and a glorious cause, and it behooves us to cast off our lethargy and rally round him in solid phalanx and take one more stand for Freedom. We can conquer if we will. But every sentinel must be at his post, and every officer ready to repeat the word of command, and every soldier prepared to do duty at a moments warning. Shall Pennsylvania be the Yorktown of '57? We can make it so if we but stand firmly by our colors and come up manfully to the fight.

The men of the revolution did not have more sacred rights to battle for than we have to-day. Our Constitution has been misinterpreted, our charter of rights has been invaded, liberty has been insulted, humanity has been outraged, the old landmarks of freedom have been trampled down, the temple of justice has been made a partisan inquisition, a monied aristocracy is barbarians has desecrated free soil, and a Judicial Despotism is tyranizing over Free men. If this is not enough to nerve the arm of the patriot and rouse us to a sense of danger and duty, then God knows we deserve to be slaves, and are unworthy the name or privileges of freemen. Can it be that the noble blood which flowed strong and pure for liberty in '76 has all been polluted and degraded by the corrupting influence of a moral and social despotism and the overshadowing insolence of a practical aristocracy?

Less than four weeks elapse when we meet the enemy. Let us not suffer an inglorious defeat. Let us make the 13th of October 1857 a new era in the history of human freedom. We can win the victory if we march up manfully against the allies of slavery. We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to the country, we owe it to the memory of our gallant and noble ancestry, we owe it to our bold and sagacious leader, and more than all we owe it to GOD AND HUMANITY, to meet the issues like men, and fight the battle like a free soldiery determined to redeem a nation from dishonor.—Let the next four weeks be devoted to untiring, unceasing, determined effort to secure the triumph of WILMOT AND FREEDOM.

Preparation for Another Invasion.

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom.

Rev. Mr. Stewart, a gentleman of intelligence and veracity, who has been traveling through the border counties of Missouri, and just returned from a trip of considerable length in that direction, says that he saw and heard evidences everywhere on his route, conclusive to him that preparations are again making in Missouri to invade Kansas in October, with the view of participating in our Territorial elections.—This is the design, unless Governor Walker takes efficient means to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, the people of Kansas will. We have no threats nor bluster, but the people of Missouri must be taught that they have interfered in our elections for the *last* time. Unless Gov. Walker gives the people full assurance that the polls shall be fully protected in October we hope the people will continue to prepare themselves for a warm reception of the invaders. We have not believed that there would be any further interference on the part of Missouri in our elections; and now we are firm in the conviction that Gov. Walker will head off the movement, and yet we are satisfied an attempt will be made to perpetuate power as they have done in the past. The villainous apportionment, by which every district but one was bounded by Missouri, shows that Johnson and Mathias had another invasion in view, and that they apportioned the Territory with a view to it.

☞ Does any of our high livers ever eat so much dinner? If any of our readers have cooks who tempt their appetite a little too far, I will tell a secret that will lead them to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia. *Take a dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator after eating, and you never will be troubled with indigestion;* but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food.

☞ Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver and Druggists generally.

HISTORY OF GENERAL PACKER.

Read this summary of his life, taken from the York *Republican*:

"Where men have been in public life, the people should look at their past history, and see how they have conducted themselves—whether or not they have acted honestly—whether public money has stuck to their fingers—whether they have grown unaccountably rich without any apparent means of proper accumulation, and whether there are any circumstances which throw suspicion on their administration of the public affairs confided to them. Take William F. Packer for instance. He inherited no patrimony, which is certainly no cause of reproach. He learnt the trade of a printer, which is to his credit. For a few years he conducted newspapers—all right *per se*, though the Keystone at Harrisburg, under his auspices and during the notorious administration of Porter, was one of the most prostituted and unprincipled presses in Pennsylvania. Now all that we have here stated would not make him rich. But he held offices on the Public Works—he was Canal Commissioner and Auditor General also under Porter's administration. Since he retired from these positions, he has been living a gentleman at large, having no visible means of support and no regular occupation, devoting himself to politics in their partisan aspect—a member of the Legislature, but receiving a regular pay which would not more than defray his own expenses at Harrisburg and support his family at home, and assiduously laying plans for his election as Governor, the point of his ambition.

Yet he is *rich*—how has he become so? This might be a very impertinent inquiry in respect of a mere private citizen. But Packer is a candidate for Governor, and we want honest and incorruptible men in office. This is the crying need of the times. Unquestionably, Gen. Packer has not obtained his wealth by labor, nor by the industrious prosecution of any business pursuit. He had not earned it when he quit printing for politics. He has since held offices, whose lawful salaries could not make him rich. Where has the money come from? It has been shown that while Canal Commissioner a very large and expensive contract was given to a company of which his brother was one, though others offered to do the work for less. Of course Gen. Packer was not ignorant of that—had he a private personal interest of his own in that contract? The people can only determine from the circumstances.—Such things are not permitted to appear. But certainly such an interest would account for some of Gen. Packer's wealth This is only one case: how many more of the same sort if not with brothers, with intimate friends or partners, *pro re nata*, may have occurred, it is impossible to tell.

If the secrets of the Canal Commissioners' Office could all be disclosed, what a sickening tale of corruption, fraud and delinquency in public officers—the very guardians robbing the Treasury—would appear! But they are probably buried for ever. From the glimpses we have occasionally had of them, however, we can form some conception of the immense amount of public money, who from time to time have been intrusted with the care of the State Improvements. One of the most significant circumstances connected with them has been the sudden and unaccountable accumulation of wealth by officers of every grade, from the highest to the lowest, who have been employed upon them. And this is one very remarkable circumstance connected with the public life of Gen. Packer. He held offices on the Public Works, and he has become very wealthy, with no apparent sources of accumulation."

Is this man Packer fit to be entrusted with the executive power of the Commonwealth? He and his special personal friends have been canal office-holders all their lives. In these small positions they have made fortunes. Should they be trusted with larger offices?

THE TIME IS NOW.

The friends of DAVID WILMOT throughout the country, who include all the sincere opponents of the present pro-slavery administration, should feel that now is the time for them to be at work in the cause of Freedom. Their bountiful crops are now garnered, and as one way of doing their duty and showing their thankfulness, they should enter anew into this contest for humanity. Let our friends throughout the county, and wherever in Pennsylvania this may chance to be read, meet together, if they have not already done it, appoint their vigilance committees, make out their poll lists and prepare fully for the election day now not a month in the future. Let them agree upon times and places for holding meetings, where addresses upon the subjects which are of paramount interest may be delivered, and where each may strengthen the other in the work which every good hater of sham-democracy must have at heart. Will the members of the County Committee arrange with sub-committees in the various townships, to have general notice given in each locality, and speakers can doubtless be procured in the city or elsewhere to present the claims of our candidates to the suffrages of the people. We see that our friends in various parts of the State are waking up to the issues of the day, and that they intend to marshall their full strength in October on the side of the right. It needs unanimity of action and a full turn-out at the polls, to rescue this great State from the clutches of the slavery harpies, which so long have fed upon her. A good blow struck in Pennsylvania will be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land; will divide and dishearten the odds and ends which still stick to democracy by the cohesive power of plunder, and be the most effective movement ever yet made towards the rescue of the Federal Administration from the hands of the aristocracy of slave-drivers and their tools, which now hold the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary departments of the government in their iron clutch. FRIENDS OF FREEDOM AND OF THE CONSTITUTION! SHALL WE BE UP AND AT WORK IN THIS GOOD FIGHT? IF SO, NOW IS THE TIME!—*Pitsburg Gazette.*

☞ *A Minister's Testimony.*—Hookstown, Beaver Co., Pa. Feb 5th, 1857.

We prefer buying *Boerhaves Holland Bitters* for cash, to save the discount.—Hope to send you soon a recommendation from our Minister testifying to its curative powers. (Signed)

MOODY & CAROTHERS.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Henry S. Mott, Canal Commissioner, Charles R. Buckalew, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and others of the same ilk, plundered the treasury of $3000!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That Jacob Fry, Auditor General, and Henry S. Magraw, State Treasurer, both Democrats, connived at the fraud and paid the money out of the Treasury, *in direct violation of the law!*

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That if they desire to protect the Treasury from plunder, and save themselves from onerous taxation, they must elect honest public officers to guard the treasure of the Commonwealth, and protect it against the leeches who have been sticking to it and sucking its life blood for years past.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That the leaders of the Democratic party, from Packer down, are a gang of STATE PLUNDERERS, who have swindled the Commonwealth out of millions of money, wrung from the sweat and toil of the honest tax-payer, and will continue their depredations upon the Treasury so long as they are placed in high position and entrusted with power!—*Har. Telegraph.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, Sept. 19.—The steamer Indian from Liverpool on the 9th and the Antelope on the 7th, have arrived with three days later intelligence.

There is nothing later from India.

The spanish government has ordered the suspension of operations for invasion into Mexico. The question will be settled through the arbitration of England and France.

The most perfect understanding exist between England and France on the China question. If Lord Elgin fails to get satisfaction war will be declared simultaneously.

It is rumored that Mazzini is organizing another Italian revolution.

The U. S. ships Cumberland and St. Louis were at Cape Vernis on the 26th of August.

A slight difficulty had occured between France and Denmark as to when the sound dues redemption should be paid.

The Pope had returned to Rome from his Italian tour and was cordially welcomed.

Preparations were making at Stuttgardt for a meeting between Napoleon and Alexander of Russia.

The reinforcements from Great Britain to India amounted to 40,000 men.

Loss of a Steamship.

Norfolk, Sept. 18.—The steamship *Central America* foundered at sea on Saturday last. Fifty passengers were saved by the Norwegian barque *Eloise*, including twenty-six females. The officers were all lost except James M. Frazer, 2d officer. The chief engineer G. E. Ashby took a boat and deserted the ship. The two millions of dollars of specie which were on board the Central America, were lost. The ves- U. S. Navy. Her crew consisted of 101 men, and she had 525 passengers on board, making a total of 626 souls.

The steamer was lost when 200 miles off Cape Hateras.

The steamer *Empire City*, which sailed from here for New York, takes part of the passengers.

It is positively stated that all the ladies and children who were passengers on the *Central America*, were saved, and are on board the brig *Marine*.

LATER.

Savannah, Sept. 18.—The bark *Sazony* arrived at this port this morning, with five passengers rescued from the wreck of the Central America. She reports the total loss of the vessel, treasure, and mails and about five hundred passengers. A portion of the crew, together with the women and children, passengers numbering in all forty persons, were saved by the brig *Marine*, bound to Boston.

A New Ballot-Box.

A new ballot box is announced in N. Y. not only so constructed as to exhibit the interior but the passage of each seperate ballot into it, but as cheap, strong and durable The form is that of an ordinary tin trunk, with a hinged lid and lock, except in the form of the lid. The top part of this is a sheet of common glass, above which there is a structure of wove wire, rising in a pyamid from one to six inches with a glass tube in the apex, extending down through the plate of glass into the box. The ballots are inserted through a tin cup over the tube, and can be seen as they fall through the tube, and as they lie in the box, which it is easy to ascertain by handling. It is made of single tin and contains no contrivance for stuffing. All the glass part is so constructed that it cannot easily be broken, and boxes of suitable size can be constructed for $2 a piece.

Saphyr Lost.—37 Persons Poisoned.

Charleston, Sept. 21.—The ship *Florida* from Liverpool for Savannah, touched at this port yesterday, and placed on board a pilot boat Capt. J. Young and the officers and crew of the ship *Floating Saphyr*, of Boston, waterlogged in the gale of August 20th.

On Sunday last, in Pike county, Ala. 37 person were poisoned, six of whom died shortly after. The act was committed by the negro cook, instigated by a Hungarian named Comiska. Thomas Frazill, the overseer, his wife and two children, Mrs. Cloud and Erazill's grand-daughter are the victims of this terrible crime. Others were lying in a critical condition. The negro woman was burned to death, and Comiska was condemned to the same fate by his self-constituted judges.

Material aid to the Rescued Passengers of the Central America.

New York, Sept. 21.—The merchants have appointed a committee to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers by the Central America, and to reward those who rescued them. The sum of $3,700 was subscribed to-day, inclucing $2,000 by the Steamship Co.

Failure of Cyrus W. Field & Co.

New York, Sept. 21.—Cyrus W. Field & Co., paper dealers of this city, have failed to a large amount.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND. ..... J. WEYAND.

M. & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR,

DAVID WILMOT

Of Bradford County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,

James Veech,

Of Fayette County,

Joseph J. Lewis,

Of Chester County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WM. MILLWARD,

Of Philadelphia.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly.

DE LORMA INBRIE, Beaver.

GEORGE P. SHAW, Lawrence.

Sheriff

WILLIAM W. IRWIN, Pulaski tp.

Register & Recorder.

SAMUEL B. WILSON, Borough.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM HENRY, of Borough.

Clerk of Courts.

ALFRED G. McCREARY, N. Brighton.

Commissioner.

ABNER MORTON, Franklin.

Auditor.

WILLIAM C. HUNTER, Brighton tp.

Coroner.

NATHAN P. COUCH, New Brighton.

Poor House Director.

JAMES STERLING, Independence.

Trustees of Academy.

M. T KENNEDY, N. Brighton, (4 years.)
SAMUEL MOREHEAD, Sharon, (4 yrs.)
SMITH CUNNINGHAM, Beaver, (3 yrs.)
ABNER P. LACOCK, Rochester tp (2 yrs.)

GIVE US A CALL.

Our Annual Fair comes off next week, and the season being exceedingly favorable, we expect to see an immense concourse of people. We hope our friends and patrons will not forget to give us a call. We shall hold ourselves in readiness to discuss politics—the abundant harvest that has just been garnered—the state of the weather—the good points of horses, cattle, vegetables, &c., on Exhibition—give them an opportunity to sit in the Editors' *Easy Chair*, and *Write a Receipt* occasionally, if desired, by way of variety, and to give them a specimen of our Penmanship.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—Mr. W. Morlan, of New Brighton, and Dr. A. R. Thomson, late Prothonotary, were last week admitted to practice. Both gentlemen we understand sustained themselves very creditably before their Examiners. Dr. Thomson is so highly esteemed in this county, for his good qualities of head and heart, that it will be a marvel indeed if he does not reach a high niche in the arduous profession which he has chosen.

EXAMINATION AND EXHIBITION.—The Fall Examination of the Beaver Female Seminary commences To-morrow, (Thursday) at the Court House. Exhibition and award of Diplomas on Friday evening. We understand that it is the intention of the Trustees to make use of the most rigorous means to preserve order. *Boys* look out—or you may find yourselves in the 'Granite' building, between the Hay-scales and the Court House, and dependent upon the hospitality of Sheriff Darragh.

NOT YET ARRESTED.—O'Rork, who came near taking the life of Constable Reed, of New Brighton, while that officer was endeavoring to arrest him, although closely pursued, has not yet been taken. He is one of a gang of housebreakers that has infested that neighborhood for some time past. O'Rork is a desperate character. It is but a short time since he took leave of the Penitentiary. The protection of property, and the personal security of the inhabitants require that every effort should be made for his speedy arrest.

P. S. The Commissioners of Beaver County offer a reward of Fifty Dollars, for the apprehension of the above fugitive from Justice.

ALMOST AN ESCAPE.—A German, convicted last week, of the stealing of a small sum of money, clambered over the jail-wall on Sunday morning last, and came near making his escape: but the alarm being given, a goodly number of citizens started in pursuit, and overhauled him on the outskirts of the borough.

DROWNED.—On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., a son of Mr. James Morlan, of Fallston, aged about 8 years, fell into the Race, in that borough, and was drowned. His body was recovered late in the evening.

EXAMINATION & EXHIBITION.—We are informed that the Summer Term of North Sewickley Academy closes on the evenings of the 28th & 29th of this month. The exhibition will be on the 29th, and we have every reason to believe that it will be a highly interesting affair.

☞ S. D. BURRELL, an intelligent colored man delivered a Lecture in the Court House, on Sabbath last, upon the wrongs and sinfulness growing out of the institution of Slavery.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—The individual who was pursued from the Colored camp-meeting, a few weeks since, for horse stealing, was arrested and lodged in jail on Monday night last.

RESIGNATION.—Cyrus Clarke, Esq., has resigned the Prothonotaryship of Lawrence county—it is said, for the purpose of accepting the post of Cashier of the Lawrence County Bank. The Republicans assemble in county meeting on the 26th inst., to choose a candidate for the vacant position. John S. Pomeroy, John Elder, and G. C. Morgan, Esqs., are competitors for the nomination.

HAVE YOU HEARD FROM MAINE?—The Republicans of Maine have swept the State by at least Twelve Thousand Majority!

THE FAIR NEXT WEEK.

It is doubtless well known throughout the county, that Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, have been set apart for the holding of the Fifth Annual Fair of the Beaver County Agricultural Society. The Managers have labored long and diligently, and been untiring in their efforts to provide the amplest accommodations for all articles that may be brought forward for Exhibition; so as to make it, if possible, the most extensive as well as the most entertaining Fair ever held in the county. They have purchased and enclosed a parcel of ground, highly appropriate for the purpose; have put up a large number of stalls, and other necessary out-buildings; a fine Floral Hall, 60 by 30 feet; prepared a capacious Cistern, fully capable of supplying all the water that may be needed during the continuance of the Fair; have laid off and put in good condition an extensive Riding Ring; and, in short, have succeeded at some expense and much toil, in providing the People with a Fair Ground, so ample in its dimensions and accommodations, and complete in its different departments, as to shame ——patson with any other in Western Pennsylvania.

Now, it strikes us, that it is the duty, as we trust it will be the pleasure, of all who have the welfare and advancement of the county at heart, and who are capable of appreciating the efforts generously put forth, to come out cheerfully and promptly, and by their presence, and by the exhibition of the products of the soil, and of their hands, contribute their part in making the occasion one of great interest, as well as of permanent practical advantage. The season has been highly favorable. The crops, all in all, were probably never better. The harvest has been long and laborious, and farmers need and should take a day or two of recreation. We think, therefore, we are justified in concluding that we shall see the largest body of people—the best display of stock—the handsomest specimens of mechanical ingenuity—the tallest Pumpkins, Potatoes, and more vegetables generally, than have ever before been concentrated on any Fourteen Acre Lot in Beaver county. If any doubt, let them come and see, and judge for themselves.

GRAND PROCESSION.

A grand procession of all the Horses on Exhibition in the grounds, will be formed at 10 o'clock of each day, during the continuance of the Fair. We are assured by one of the Managers, that some splendid animals will be on the ground. This, then, may be confidently looked forward to, as a new, grand, beautiful and enlivening feature of the Fair.

The Annual Address

Will be delivered by DR. D. MINIS, of Beaver, on the second day of the Fair, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Doctors Disagree.

The Star of last week, while speaking of Mr Will A Stokes' speech says:

'The speech, throughout, was a masterly effort and did much credit to the speaker.'

Instead of Mr Stokes' speech being a 'masterly effort,' it was regarded; and properly too, by the rank and file of the Democratic party; as one of the most signal failures that has been

Mr Stokes, is manifestly an able man, and his unsuccessful attempt at this time, in behalf of Democratic measures, must be taken as the best of evidence that they are untenable—Give Mr Stokes a good cause, and his abilities will enable him to make a powerful impression upon the minds of his hearers. Give him a bad cause and his efforts will always be before an intelligent audience, what it was on Tuesday evening—masterly failures. Instead of infusing new life and vigor into the Democratic ranks, here, his want of argument caused many of the more prominent to leave before he was through; while those that did stay, went away with less confidence in the "immutability of Democratic principles" than ever.

Small, Exceedingly Small.

The Star of the 18th can lay claim to the following specimen of littleness—

"The County Court was adjourned, the business of the county was neglected, men of all parties, were compelled to remain here on expense while our Republican Court treated them to an electioneering speech by their candidate."

Pray, how long was "the business of the county neglected?" The Court, during the week, usually adjourned at 12 M., and took up again at 2½ P. M. Mr. Wilmot commenced his address after 1 o'clock, and closed 15 or 20 minutes after 3—thus, in fact, not entrenching ONE HOUR upon the time of the Court. Was not that a vast delay—and a heavy 'expense' to the County? It is notorious, moreover, to all who are in the habit of attending Court, that little or no business is done on the first day of the Term; and it not unfrequently happens that the Court is compelled to adjourn because the parties to civil suits are not ready for trial.—Now, mark the action of the DEMOCRATIC Court of the neighboring county of Washington. That Court gave way to Mr. Wilmot in the middle of the week—when in the very midst of an unusually heavy press of criminal business; yet so far as we have seen, the Democratic prints of that place did not cast a solitary reflection upon that Court for the courtesy it extended to Mr. Wilmot.

HEAVY SUIT.—Two suits were last week instituted in the District Court, Pittsburgh, by the P. Ft. W. & C. C. R. R. Co., against Gen. Larimer, former Treasurer of O. & Pa. R. R. Co., for the recovery of $77,000, with interest from the date of his failure in 1854.

To be Frightened—The Richmond papers are making a united effort to crush out the emigration movement at Guyandotte, Va. The Examiner informs the people of that town that if Mr. Thayer should again make his appearance there, and they should fail to "apply the tar and feathers copiously and abundantly," they shall receive no appropriations for a railroad connection with the West.

Heavy Robbery.

Dubuque, Sept. 21.—On the night of the 15th inst, the Register's office at Fairbault, Minnesota, was entered, and over 30,000 acres land warrants stolen. A reward of $500 is offered for the thief.

St. Paul, Sept. 19.—The Democratic Convention yesterday nominated. H. H. Sibly for Governor, W. Holcombe for Lt. Governor; Representatives to Congress, G. L. Becker, W. W. Phillips, J. W. Carmaugh; Delegate to Congress, W. W. Kingsbury.

Glorious Demonstration.

The friends of Wilmot and Freedom had a glorious demonstration on Wednesday evening. The Court House was filled to overflowing. Maj. WARNOCK presided. James Allison, James Strain, and Alex. Fombell, acted as Vice Presidents, and W. S. Bartlay and Wm. Reed, as Secretaries. THOS. M. MARSHALL, Esq., of Pittsburgh, being introduced, he came forward and delivered a most masterly address. He kept the vast crowd in a perfect blaze of excitement from the commencement until the close. He riddled the speech of Mr. Will A. Stokes, in a thorough and scathing manner. The latter complained that Mr. Wilmot avoided State issues; but had he been present on Wednesday evening, he could have had State issues to his heart's content. We will not attempt to give even an outline of the remarks—indeed he kept up such a continuous raking fire upon the enemy, and scattered the hot shot so thick and fast in every direction, that it would be difficult to know where to begin. It must suffice to say, that the address was a mixture of facts, of argument, of eloquence, of sarcasm, and of wit, rarely surpassed upon any political occasion. Mr. M. spoke over two hours. At the close of his remarks, the meeting indulged in round after round of thundering applause, that made the building fairly tremble to its base.

This meeting and the one addressed by Mr. Wilmot have done wonders in arousing the friends in this county. They have aided very materially in kindling a flame that will burn brightly and unceasingly until after the great battle of October shall have been fought. If Beaver County does not at that time thunder loudly, and acquit herself nobly, we shall acknowledge ourselves greatly mistaken.

Court Proceedings.

CIVIL LIST.

Robert Gilmore vs. Poor House Directors. Verdict for plaintiff—$50 damages.

Turnbull and Slade vs. Jos. Braun, Garnishee. Verdict for plaintiffs.

Meyer Hanauer vs. Jos. Braun, Garnishee. Verdict for Plaintiffs.

Hanauer & Brenner vs. Jos. Braun, Garnishee. Verdict for Plaintiffs

Mathew Elder vs. W. R. Sterling, Promissory Note, Verdict for Plaintiff in sum of $681.75.

COMMONWEALTH BUSINESS.

Commonwealth vs. Conrad Fisher. Indictment Rape. Verdict—Not Guilty.

Same vs. Joseph M'Cabe, Henry Hurst, William Miller, Hinds Maratta and William Gordon. Indictment for Riot. Verdict—Not Guilty and Joseph M'Cabe, Henry Hurst, Hinds Maratta and William Gordon to pay the cost.

Same vs. Samuel J. Cross and Edwin R. Gardner, Indictment, Nuisance, *Nolle prosequi* entered on payment of costs by defendants.

Same vs. John Brown, Indictment, Adultry. Verdict—Guilty; application for new Trial.

Same vs. Benj Vaughn. Indictment Larceny. Verdict—Not Guilty.

Same vs. Henry Kendig, Indictment for Larceny. Verdict—Guilty. Sentence—Pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution, and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year.

Same vs. John Ayers, Indictment for Bigamy. Verdict—Guilty. Sentence—One year in the Penitentiary.

Same vs. John Refel, Indictment for Larceny Verdict—Guilty. Sentence—Fine of one dollar, pay costs, and imprisonment in County Jail for six months.

TRAVELLING SOUTH.—Mr. Buchanan has travelled further South than all the former Presidents. But three years ago it was barely intimated than the Missouri Compromise prohibiting slavery was unconstitutional. The original Nebraska bill did not even intimate it, the second draft of that bill left it to be implied, and it was only at a third trial that the full iniquity was developed. Then all the sectional and intended effect of the bill was explained, or sought to be explained away, and it was even proclaimed that it would redound to the interests of freedom. It was a great step to the dictum of Judge Taney, that any prohibition of slavery in the Territories is unconstitutional, and that slavery existed in the Territories of the Union under the Constitution. This dictum of the Judge, Mr. Buchanan, as President, endorses. It is the greatest pro-slavery concession any Northern man has ever made. President Buchanan's Kansas and Slavery Letter, reached Maine just while the election was pending. The "Democratic" papers did not publish it for fear of damaging ——, suppressed it entirely: "the polls, and so failed to save them.

The Supply of Sugar in France.—Mr. Walsh, in his Paris letter of August 6th to the New York Journal of Commerce, says:

Sugar is failing; the beet root factories will supply this year two hundred and forty million pounds. The Isle of Reunion (Bourbon) will produce one hundred and twenty millions; the French West Indies will probably send a hundred millions; altogether the supply will exceed the demand in France.

☞ Some idea of the extent of the great wall of China may be gathered from a remark of Dr. Bowring, in a lecture on that country recently delivered in England.—He said that if all the bricks, stone and masonry in Great Britain were gathered together, they would not furnish materials enough for such a wall as the wall of China, and that if all the materials in the buildings of London were put together, they would not make the towers and turrets that adorn it.

Election Frauds In Philadelphia.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned upwards of fifty true bills against the election officers, for the frauds perpetrated by them in October, 1856. We trust that these parties will now learn that they cannot pretend to resign their situations under the City and General Government, and assume the duties of election officers, and cheat and defraud the public with impunity—Were these men properly punished, we might hope to see a returning of fair elections. The District Attorney has presented these cases as speedily as he could, owing to time takes up by late investigation. They have been collected, together with the requisite proofs, and the indictments have been all found. We look with confidence to the action of the District Attorney and the Court to protect us against a repatition of the frauds.

THE EFFECT OF THE LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA IN WALL STREET.—The effect of this loss has been, and probably less than it would have been had it come at a time when the street was widely expanded. The stock market exhibited no marked perturbation, and the public mind is comparatively quiet. We hear more sympathy expressed to day for the relatives of the lost than for those who have lost the treasure.

Of the gold by the Central America, it is estimated that about a million is insured in London and five hundred thousand here. The gold coming to Duncan Sherman, & Co., Robb, Hallett & Co., and other firms, is insured abroad. Messrs. Drexel's shipment, which is the only other large one, is insured here.

The insurance companies have resolved to pay the losses at once, upon proof of loss, without taking advantage of the thirty days delay allowed them. This will relieve the parties expecting remittances materially.—The foreign insurance will be paid at the same time, according to a clause in the policies.—*New York Tribune.*

California Politics—The last advices from California announce that Hon. Edward Stanly, the Republican nominee for Governor, has also received the nomination of the Settlers' Convention. As the Settler interest is large and influential, Mr. S. cannot fail to poll a very strong vote. The Democratic party, as is well known, is very much divided, the Broderick wing being lukewarm towards, if not actually hostile to, the success of John B. Weller, the nominee of their own Convention. Should there be any serious defection from Mr. W. Mr. Stanley may be elected, although the chances certainly favor his opponent. Mr. S. is a native of North Carolina, and has served that State in Congress with marked ability, as a Whig Representative. Always conservative, and opposed to the extension of slavery, as well as to political abolitionism, he has the confidence equally of Northern and Southern men in California—notwithstanding his position and nomination of the Republican party.

St. Louis, Sept. 19.—The Kansas correspondent of the Democrat says that Gilpatrick and Campbell, free State delegates to the Convention; are elected from districts in which no census was taken; that they were not really refused seats but that the investigation of their cases has been indefinitely postponed. The object of the adjournment was to allow the business committee time to make reports. The correspondent of the press says the real object of the adjournment was because they design to frame a violent pro-slavery constitution. If such a one be made public, the present cause of the National Democracy in the Northern States where the elections will soon be held, will be seriously damaged.—They also wish to do nothing to deter the free State party from participating in the coming election.

POTATO ROT.—The Cleveland *Farmer*, Ohio, says that the *potato rot* is making considerable headway on the Western Reserve. Very few fields are entirely exempt. Of twenty wagon loads that were in the Cleveland market, one day last week, one only was perfectly free, all the rest were more or less effected: This is to be much regretted, as the large crop produced this season promised to be equally valuable to both producers and consumers.

☞ Holloway's Pills, in spite of the prejudices of medical martinets, have found their way into the leading hospitals and dispensaries of Europe, and are now the established family medicine of all classes in the United States. Upon the stomach and liver, which prepare and temper the blood, upon the organs which vitalize it in the process of respiration, and upon the excretory vessels, which discharge from the system the residium not required for the purpose of nutrition, these pills operate in an almost miraculous manner, regulating, invigorating, cleansing, and fortifying the whole physique. In bilious disorders, dyspepsia, asthma, diarrhea, dysentery, sick headache, constipation, general debility, and complaints peculiar to females, their effect is astonishing.

☞ We call attention to Prof. Wood's "Hair Restorative" advertisement. Without doubt the only remedy that can restore the hair to its pristine quality, and has given universal satisfaction. The Professor has the testimonials of hundreds of cases cured by this infallible restorative, and we to use this recommend it to all who need it.—*Cincinnati Daily Sun.*

☞ Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham Beaver and druggists generally.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The undersigned has made appointments with Directors to be present at the following places for the examination of teachers.

New Brighton, Tuesday Sept, 22d at 10 o'clock A M, at the Public School House.

North Sewickley, Thursday October, 1st, at 9 o'clock P. M., at School house No. 2.

Hopewell township, New Scottsville, Friday Oct. 2d, at 13 o'clock M., at the Public school house.

Freedom, Saturday Oct., 3d at 10 o'clock A M at the Public school house.

Hanover township, Harpers Mills, Saturday Oct., 10th, at 12 o'clock M at the Public school house.

Glasgow, Saturday Oct. 17th., at 12 o'clock M at the Public school house.

New Sewickley and Pulaski townships, Saturday Oct., 24, at 12 o'clock M at the *Boggs* school house, No. 8.

Chippewa township, on Saturday Oct. 31st 12 o'clock M at Dunlap's school house.

R. N. AVERY, Co. Sup't.

Star copy.

NEW FALL GOODS!

J. T. LOGAN & CO.,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND BRIDGE STREETS,

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

Are now receiving and opening a new and beautiful assortment of

FALL GOODS;

(Cheaper than ever) to which they would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. All those in want of Fall Goods, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere; as they are having on a heavy stock and are determined to sell at lower prices than any other house in the vicinity, in order to get up a good trade, and 'give people a chance to buy themselves rich.' Our motto is "Quick sales and short profits."

So one and all;
Don't forget to call,
Keep the goods a going (out)
And the money flowing (in)
And we'll keep the prices lower–in'

THOS. KENNEDY, JR. ..... CO.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO.,
Corner of Wood and 4th sts,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOOKING GLASSES,
AND FANCY GOODS.

Our stock of Imported and Domestic

Fancy and Variety Goods,

Including

PRINTS,
COMBS,
CLOCKS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SILK and COTTON
HANDKERCH'FS,
THREADS,
BUTTONS,
PORTMONNAIES,

And all articles in our line, is now large and varied. Additions are constantly being made direct from the Eastern manufacturers and Importers.

☞ We earnestly solicit the attention of our former customers and buyers generally.

Pittsburgh Sept. 9, 1857.

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled 'An act to regulate the General elections within this Commonwealth,' it is enjoined upon me to give notice of such elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected—

I, JAMES DARRAGH,

Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that a General Election will be held in said county on the

Second Tuesday in October next,

at the several Election Districts as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house of Wm. Elliott, Esq in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Duncan in Frankfort.

The electors of M'Guire's district to meet at the house of John Porter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township to meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house of Milo Deringer, Fairview.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the house of Richey Eakin in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston to meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township to meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Samuel Cunningham in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township to meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township to meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of Widow Miller in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township to meet at the house occupied by John Miller, on land of Benjamin Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at the house of Wm. McClelland in said township.

The electors of Marion township to meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr, in said township.

The electors of New Brighton borough and district to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the school house in the borough of Rochester.

The electors of the borough of Rochester to meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district to meet at the school house in the borough of Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickly township to meet at the house of John Feazel in said township.

The electors of Industry district to meet at the school house in the town of Industry.

The electors of Harmony township to meet at the Economy hotel lately kept by John Schreiber.

The electors of Economy township to meet at the house of George C. Minis in said township.

And places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania.

Two persons as members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Lawrence county.

One person for Sheriff of Beaver county.

One person for Register and Recorder of Beaver county.

One person for Treasurer of Beaver co.

One person for Clerk of the Courts of Beaver county.

One person for Commissioner of Beaver county.

One person for Auditor of Beaver county.

One person for Coroner of Beaver county

One person for Poor House Director of Beaver county.

Four persons for Trustees of Beaver county—two for four years each, one for three years, and one for two years.

Notice is Hereby Given

That every person Acting as Justice of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall have been employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or the United States or of any city or incorporated district: and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the 4th section of an act approved the 19th of April, 1840; it is enacted, that the 13th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or clerk at any General or Special Election in this Commonwealth.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows, viz:

The Judges and Inspectors chosen as aforesaid, shall meet in the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, in each and every year, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general special or township election, during the time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges when called on, in relation to the rights of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors or Judge, or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. Provided, that the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and having resided in this State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, first, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, or a collector's duly assessed agreeably to the constitution, and gives satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failing to procure a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof; or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the names of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted into the alphabetical list by Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted on account of his age and in either case, the reason of such votes shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspector to examine such persons on oath as to qualification, and, if he claims to have resided within the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election; and shall also himself swear his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, for the purpose of voting therein.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent an officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election; or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice; such person, on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than twelve months; and if it shall be shown that by the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote there then, on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challange or invite any person or persons to make such a bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to bet.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudently vote at any election within this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspectors two tickets together, with the intention to vote illegally, or shall vote the same, or if any person shall advise or procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing votes, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

The Return Judges of the several districts aforesaid, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Beaver, on the first Friday after the second Tuesday of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to perform those things required by law.

Amendments to the Constitution.

And whereas, a Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the Members elected to each House of the Legislature at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January eighteen and fifty-seven.—And whereas it is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution that any amendment so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people in such manner and at such time at least three months after being so agreed upon by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; And Whereas by an Act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth entitled "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people for their ratification or rejection the proposed amendments to the constitution," approved May twelfth Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven it is among other things provided as follows, viz

Section 1st That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner in not less than two newspapers in each county, provided that so many are published therein, that an election will be held in each of the townships wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday in October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of said amendments or any of them; which said election shall be held at the places and opened and closed at the time at and within which the General elections of this Commonwealth are held opened and closed, and it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors, and Clerks of each of said townships wards and districts to receive at said election tickets either written or printed or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for Members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers, which tickets shall respectively be labelled on the outside, 'First Amendment,' 'Second Amendment,' 'Third Amendment' and 'Fourth Amendment,' and those who are favorable to said amendments or any of them may express their desires by voting each as many separate written or printed or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words, 'For the Amendment,' and those who are opposed to the amendments or any of them may express their opposition by voting each as many separate written or printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words, "Against the Amendment"

Section 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall in all respects be conducted as the General elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the Return Judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof expressed in words at length and not in figures only, one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the Prothonotaries office of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said Judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient Post Office.

And by "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth" passed the 2d day of July 1839, it is provided and directed as follows

Section 81. When two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this commonwealth or of the house of Representatives of the United States, or of this commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said judges, and attested by the clerks, and one of the said judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county, at such place, in such district, as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose; which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election.

Sec. 82. The judges of the several counties having met, as aforesaid, shall cast up the several county returns and make duplicate returns of all the votes given for such office, in said district, and of the name of the person or persons elected, and one of said returns, for each office, shall be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which they shall meet, and the other shall be by said judges deposited in the nearest post office, sealed and directed in parts two and three of the eighteenth section of this act.

Sec. 83. It shall also be the duty of the return judges, in every case, to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in Congress, or in the Senate, or in the House of Representatives of this commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return.

The return judges of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Mercer, Beaver and Lawrence, and the return judges of the Senatorial and Representative district, composed of the counties of Beaver and Lawrence will meet at the Court House in New Castle according to the 81st section above cited.

Given under my hand at Beaver, the 8th day of September, 1857, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-second

JAMES DARRAGH,
Sheriff's Office, Beaver, Sept. 9, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having made sale of his Foundery in Bridgewater, and being desirous of closing up his business without delay, would respectfully request all knowing themselves indebted by note or book account to call and settle up their accounts, and by so doing will save cost.

My books and notes will be found at my residence in Beaver, and in my absence from home, at the office of J. Monroe, Esq.

Sept. 9, '57. L. WHITSELL.

N. B. I wish to be understood that unless the above notice is attended to a legal course will be pursued

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Just Received

A large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞ Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Warerooms of

A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

WANTED—200 bushels good quality of Charcoal, to be delivered immediately.

A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Aug. 31st, 1857.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

AT C. HANSON LOVE'S

ORIGINAL SIGN OF THE 'BEE HIVE'

No. 74 Market st. between 4th & Diamond,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, having purchased the largest and most COMPLETE assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Talmas, Cloaks, Scarfs, House Furnishing Goods, Mourning Goods, Needle Work, Hosiery Ribbons, and a full assortment of all kinds of Domestic an every other article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House. As many of the above articles were brought of the Importers, and at the large

Auction sales during last Week,

We are enabled to offer a good many articles at LESS than the Cost of IMPORTATION.

We would be pleased to have the PLEASURE of SHOWING OUR STOCK TO CUSTOMERS, and the public generally, as we think it would be to the advantage of all to call and EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES before purchasing elsewhere.

C. HANSON LOVE.

(Formerly Young, Stevenson & Love, and Love Brothers,) No. 74 Market street, between Fourth and the Diamond Pitts. Sept. 9, '57.

Cow Lost

The subscriber, on Sunday night, August 9th lost a large red mulley cow, eleven or twelve years old. One ear, I think the right one, is split nearly its whole length: Some small white spots on one shoulder blade; heavy behind, with a large bag hanging low down. Milking 6 or 8 quarts per day. Whoever will return said cow or inform me where she may be found shall be well paid for doing so.

NAZRO PARK

Bridgewater, Beaver co Pa.

Bank of Beaver County.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Beaver Co., are hereby notified that instalments are ordered as follows, viz—

An instalment of Ten Dollars per share on or before the 8th day of September next.

And an instalment of like amount of Ten Dollars per share on on before the 8th day of October next.

Payable to the Treasurer in New Brighton.

By order of the Commissioners.

EDWARD HOOPS, Treasurer.

New Brighton, Aug. 8. 1857.

APPLE PAREES—10 dozen combined parer, corer and slicer. The most complete machine in the world. 15 apples of any size can be pared, cored and cut in thin slices all in one operation in a minute, and in a style impossible to equal by hand. JAS. WARDROP.

aug26 47 Fifth street.

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which, for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞ Shop on Main street, one door west of Argus' office. SOCRATES SMALL.

Beaver, Sept. 2d, 1857.

WILSON, CHILDS & Co

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS

No. 45, Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ARE now receiving and will be ready to exhibit to the trade by the 10th of September, a very large and attractive stock of

Fall Dry Goods and Notions,

to which the attention of Merchants throughout the West is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, 1857.

LOGAN & ABER,

Dealers in

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

CORNER OF MARKET & BRIDGE STS.

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Call and examine our Stock.

aug26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of David Johnston, late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said borough.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.

sept2

M. B WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(District Attorney,)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.

July 15 1857, 1y.

JOHN M. DUNLAP.

WITH

E. FROWENFELD & BRO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

NO. 48 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURG, PA

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the Sharon Steam Flouring Mill, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. His facilities for grinding are fully equal to any in the county. If good wheat is sent to this mill, he will insure good flour, and a good yield.

may 27 1857. JOHN H. POWELL.

SEED DRILLS—Hunt's Patent Lancaster Drills, for Wheat, Barley, Oats and Grass Seeds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. JAS. WARDROP.

FANNING MILLS—Rice's Patent Fanning Mills for sale by JAMES WARDROP.

aug26 47 Fifth street.

CIDER MILLS—50 of Hickock's new powerful Mills for 1857, capable (with two men) of making from 6 to 8 barrels of cider a day, for sale by JAS. WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

Notice to Farmers—20 Improved Railroad Power Threshers, with vibrating separators, warranted in every respect, for sale by

aug26 JAMES WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

NOTICE TO GARDENERS—300 N. Jersey bushel baskets; 10 doz Potato hooks; 12 doz Potato digging forks, for sale by

aug26 JAMES WARDROP.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines, call at Young's, and buy them cheap and pure. may6,'57.

FRUIT JARS—Air tight Tomatto and Fruit Stone Jars, size from pint to gallons.

aug26 JAS. WARDROP.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Robert Culbertson dec'd, late of South Beaver township, Beaver county, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN CULBERTSON,

April 29, 1857. Administrator.

DR. HOLLOWAY'S

HOLLAND BITTERS



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND ACUE,

And the various affections consequent upon disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Colicky Pains, Heatburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neurnlgia Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve raised up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE!—Whoever expects to find in this beverage will be disappointed, but to the sick weak and low spirited, it will prove a greatful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedia properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, sold by the proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co. Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysteries, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country.

JOB MOSES,

Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.,

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B, $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wolesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER.

Pittsburgh Pa. Dec 12

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

Just Received

AND FOR SALE LOW, BY

P. B. YOUNG,

At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Elk sts,

BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Hair Restorative, Prof. De Grath's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam. Darley's American Heave Remedy, Sellen's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sine's Dysentary Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Boush's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may 6,'57.

New Goods,

AT

M'CONNELL & BENTEL'S.

THEY have just received their Spring and Summer goods, at their new store. Their stock is large and well selected, which they offer at as low prices as can be had at any establishment in the county. All they ask is for the public to call and examine their stock, and be convinced that they do sell goods as low as any establishment in this section. Our stock of Dry Goods is complete: Hats and Caps of all kinds. Bonnets of every style, and all kinds of Bonnet trimmings. Groceries and Provisions always kept on hand.

M'CONNEL & BENTEL.

Freedom, april 22 '57.

W. R. STERLING,

Banker, Dealer in Exchange Bank Notes and Coin: New Brighton, Pa.

COLLECTIONS of Bills, Notes and Drafts, promptly attended to. Par and current funds received on deposit. June 11,'54

PEPPERMINT and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S.

FAST Colored Lawns, from 6¼ cents up.
White Brilliants, from 10 cts up.
Figured do from 12½ cents up.
Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for 30 days, at

July 22, '57. TAYLOR'S.

CHURNS, CHURNS—A constant supply of Spain's Celebrated Barrel Churns, of various sizes, will be kept on hand. These Churns have been fully tested, and are warranted the best in use For sale by J. WARDROP,

je11 47, Fifth st.

"NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL"

A RESISTLESS REMEDY.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

CIRCULAR TO THE SICK.

The first hospital surgeons and medical publicists of Europe, admit the unparalleled antiinflammatory and healing properties of this Ointment; governments sanction its use in their naval and military services; and the masses in this country and throughout the world repose the utmost confidence in its curative properties. It penetrates the sources of inflammation and corruption which underlie the external evidences of disease, and neutralize the fery elements which feed and exasperate the malady.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS,

These are among the most terrible and agonizing diseases of the muscles, the fleshy fibre and the skin; yet in their worst forms, and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a persevering application of this soothing, healing, antipote to pain and inflammation.

SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES, STIFF JOINTS.

In cases of Salt Rheum, where medical waters, lotions, and every recipe of the pharmacopœa have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever Sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

DISCHARGING ULCERS.

A most remarkable and happy change is produced in the appearance of malignant ulcers after a few applications of this Ointment.—The surrounding redness vanishes, and granules of healthy flesh begin to take the place of the discharged matter. This process goes on more or less rapidly, until the orifice is filled up with sound material, and the ulcer radically cured.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

The young are the most frequent sufferers from external injuries, and therefore every mother should have this healing preparation constantly at hand. It is an absolute specific for sore breasts, and quickly removes the encrusted sores which sometimes disfigure the heads and faces of children.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS

This Ointment is universally used on board the Atlantic and Pacific whaling fleet as a cure for scorbutic affections and as the best possible remedy for wounds and bruises. Large supplies of it have recently been ordered by the Sultan of Turkey for hospital purposes.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions	Lumbago	Sore Legs
Burns	Mercurial	Sore Breasts
Chap'd Hands	Eruptions	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Piles	Sore Throats
Fistulas	Rheumatism	Sores of all
Gout	Salt Rheum	kinds
	Skin Diseases	Sprains
Swel'd Glands	Stiff Joints	Scalds
Ulcers	Venereal Sores	Wounds of all kinds.

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway 80 Maiden Lane, New York and 244 Strand London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, and the civilized world, at Pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents; and $1 each. Dr O. Cunningham, Beaver, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

February 25 1857

Octob'r Appointment

DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Monday, October 5, 1857

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to built up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patients may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and excercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished. Invalids, however reduced or despairing, are invited to call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred, without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Invalids should read the following from Rev. L. M. Chapman:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—A sense of duty to a common suffering humanity prompts me, through the opportunity given me by Dr Tubbs, to submit the following brief statement: I have been suffering for several years from dyspepsia torpid liver and bowels, and a severe nervous depression. I tested the full power of allopathic remedies prescribed by the best physicians at hand, and to some extent the hydropatic and homeopathic treatment without any sensible benefit. Having observed the effect of Dr Tubbs' treatment to others of my acquaintance, and especially upon the wife of my younger brother, who had (added to a feeble constitution) a severe cough which aroused fears of pulmonary consumption, I concluded to consult him myself. He prescribed for me when I was in an emaciated and wretched condition, and I freely affirm, that unexpectedly to myself, I was speedily benegtted to so great a degree as to endure as heavy and continuous labors as I have been able to do for the last ten years. I cheerfully commend the Dr to sufferers from chronic diseases

I M CHAPMAN.

Pastor Baptist Church, Portage Co., O.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN CORN SHELLER.

Now on Exhibition at

NO. 65 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Warranted to shell 20 BUSHELS PER HOUR, in the hands of one man. This machine is certainly the invention of the age, combining everything that is useful with the durable and efficient.

We respectfully invite the Farmer, Mechanic and Capitalist to a thorough trial of this machine. ☞ CALL AND SEE. ☜

☞ State and County Rights for sale by the Agent. J. O. S. GOLDEN.

Sept. 9, 1857.

SILKS—The largest and most beautiful stock of plain and figured Silks ever offered in this county, may be foundat TAYLOR'S.

may 6

HOES, HOES.—40 dozen best Cast Steel Hoes of various sizes, for sale by

je10 J. WARDROP.

KNIT Wool Goods.—Sacks, Hoods, Opera caps, cuffs, sleeves, Ladies' merino vests, victorines &c., just opened at TAYLOR'S.

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots. 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandshoe, just received at TAYLOR'S.

november 19, 1856.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at

(may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

First Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven as follows:—

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2 In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SEC. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

Second Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

Third Amendment.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "of Philadelphia and of several counties;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any, and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out "section four, same article," and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SEC. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative.

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single Senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Fourth Amendment.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SEC. 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter or incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27th, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Cl'k.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]
JACOB ZIEGLER, Cl'k

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.
A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to to affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determinad in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Scofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz.

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1857

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question.

Will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voegbley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrode—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (York) Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Westbrook, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Bishop, Carty, Dock, Gildea, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Jenkins, Knight, Leisenring, M'Ilvain, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Roberts, Struthers, Thorn, Walter, Warner, Wharton, and Wintrode—22.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the 'Yeas' and 'Nays' taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses, of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the session of 1857.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

PHILO HALL, 75, 3d STREET,

PITTSBURGH PA.

THE oldest and most extensive and most perfectly organized COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the United States. The only one in the State acting under a LEGISLATIVE CHARTER.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States,
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES Hampton,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,

P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President of the faculty, consisting of from twelve to fifteen Professors and Lecturers, including one of the best Penmen in the U. S.

The Students of this Institution obtain the following important advantages over all others in the West.

1st. A training for business by a practical Merchant of nearly 20 years experience in extensive inland and shipping business.

2d. Their Diploma bears the signature of the author of a system of Book-keeping, sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, as the best in our Language—see circular p. 17.

3d. A new and abbreviated method of Double Entry.

4th. The Private Ledger, not taught in any other College.

5th. Single Entry Books changed into Double Entry.

6th. Improved forms of Bill Book; directly checking the Ledger.

7th. Improving form of Check Book—simplifying the Bank Account.

8th. Rules for determining the precise maturity of notes.

9th. Rules for adjusting deranged Double Entry Books.

10th. Partnership Settlements by Single Entry.

11th. Joint Account Settlements, with partial and complete sales.

12th. Three different methods of introducing a new partner.

13th. Six examples of Books opened with special conditions.

14th. Dissolution and winding up partnership Book.

15th. Sale and transfer of interest from one partner to another.

See test problems on the above—circular p. 20.

Penmanship, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy and Detecting Counterfeit Notes, are all included with our College Course of Book-keeping.

About 4000 Students have been qualified for business in this Institution.

Circulars and specimens of Penmanship mailed free.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new edition, pp. 222 royal octavo. Price $1.50, postage 21 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

☞ No printed Universalist questions are given to Students in this Institution; nor no "Universalist preaching" is advertised in the College Rooms on Sundays, on the "doctrines and tendencies" of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran and other Churches. jy22'57.

☞ Will be published in a few weeks "*Business and Ornamental Penmanship*," by J. S. Duncan, Professor of Penmanship in this institution. The work will be in imperial quarto form, containing nearly 500 specimens of business and ornamental *Penmanship*, the most comprehensive yet published, designed for the use of both learners and teachers.

BEAVER MACHINE WORK.

Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,

FOUNDERS

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty five per cent lower than the Slide Valve Engine — Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines. Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c., besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co. Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,
R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI,
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our Works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J. MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

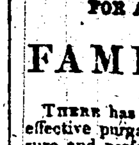
3d. Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

CHURNS, CHURNS—A constant supply of Spain's Celebrated Barrel Churns, of various sizes, will be kept on hand. These Churns have been fully tested, and are warranted the best in use. For sale by J. WARDROP,
je11 47, Fifth st.



AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer [illegible] to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

AGENTS—Young, & Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater; C. L. Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darling on, and by all merchants everywhere; Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?

Use Kaiser's

CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA

OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has led the Proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public, and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore, I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. WM. PLATE,
Bridgewater May 9th '57. Watchmaker

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.
Sharon, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by C. L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Bœrhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day. June 3 1857

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the North-west corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.

Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

Just Received

At the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

10,000 Havanna Segars, different kinds.
3 doz Balm of Thousand flowers.
6 " Meen fuh
1 gross Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
5 " M'Lanes Pills and Vermifuge.
Dr. A. Jaynes Family medicines.
10 doz. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
6 doz. Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
5 gross Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.
Shoulder Braces of all descriptions.
1 gross Radway's Remedies.
1 " Perry Davis' Painkiller.

For sale low by
C. L. KAISER & BRO.
Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House New Brighton. apr19

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at (may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases. (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure he most desperate ase of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonful. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.
PRICE $1.

☞ T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen-Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by WP Philips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Maclay & Young, Beaver.

TO CASH BUYERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE season has arrived when our stock of Summer Goods *must* and *will be sold*. Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a stock of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over *no goods* to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of

Lawns,	Mantillas,	Fancy Silks,
Brilliants,	Shawls,	French Collars,
Challies,	Bonnets,	Mohair mitts,
Debeges,	Ribbons,	Parasols,

and variety goods generally.

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a *reduction* our stock of Domestic and Staple goods—such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—*particularly light goods*—some good bargains may be expected. T. M. TAYLOR,
July 22, '57. Rochester 'on the hill.'

T. J. CHANDLER.....................M. E. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. we invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.
Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856–6 m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.
Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cocheco' and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.
June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
dec10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

CORN CULTIVATORS.—40 Expanding Cultivators, adapted to potato and corn crops, for sale by J. WARDROP,
je10. 5th street

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

JOHN M. LUKENS, G. F. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants Rochester, Pa Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap.

FINE Kid Boots for Ladies, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

STELLA and Cashmere Shawls, from $2 to $6. just received at TAYLOR'S.
march 18 1857.

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by
A. S. HARVEY,
July 15 '57 No. 3, Stewart's Row.

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.
Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.
REV. J. GASTON.
Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,
June 10, 1855. Cincinnati

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.
Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says;

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says;
[Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.
G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker	do
Rev. Joel White	Economy,
Rev. John Powell	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,
B. B. Baker	Wheeling,
Capt. E. Gordon	Pittsburgh,
John T. M'Combs	do
Mrs. Mary Morrow	N. Brighton,
Mrs. M. Evans	do
Robert Greenlee	Beaver,
Isaac Sutherland	Vanport,
Mrs. S. A. Gettys	Freedom,
Silas Roberts,	Meadville,
Henry Smith	New Castle,
Mrs. Sarah Lowry	Lawrence co.
Joseph P. Brown	do
Martha A. Wilson	New Castle,
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston	Pittsburgh,
T. C. Cunningham	Allegheny,
Isaac Whitesides	do
D. Maratta	Bridgewater,
Rev. Wm. Smith	Louisville,
Judge Keys	Cincinnati,
Capt. Geo. Kennedy	Wellsville,
James Wilkins	Allegheny,
J. P. O'Neil	Steubenville,
Rev. Henry Cline	Venango co.
Dr. James Parsons	Louisville,
Rev. John Watkins	Maysville,
Capt. Jacob Poe.	Georgetown,
James L. Dodds	Butler co.
Ex-Gov. Wm. Biglor	Penn'a,
Rev. G. Sechon	Louisville.

Bowman's Vegetable Compound sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser. Also H. T. & J. Reeves, New Brighton. Direct all orders for medicine to D. H. M. Bowman & Co., New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., sole Proprietors. Agents wanted in every village in the United States and Canadas. Apply by letter or otherwise to the proprietors.
Nov. 19, 1856.

LIME! LIME!

To the Public.

THE undersigned having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm [illegible] Samuel Johnston, Vanport, would respectfully inform the Public that he is prepared to furnish almost any quantity wanted at the shortest notice. The Lime is of the best quality, and nearly three-fourths of a mile nigher Beaver than ano other in the vicinity. J. J. POWER.

Refer to Hugh Anderson, Beaver; B S Ranger, Bridgewater; or John Stiles, Rochester.

☞ Address, Rochester, Pa. Apr 29, '57.

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in *Beaver?* ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? ANS. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? ANS. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, all cheap, very cheap, for Cash. July 22, '57.

BONNETS & RIBBONS.—We are receiving fresh supplies every week throughout the season, of the most fashionable styles.
June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

GLOVE leather patent tip Boots for Ladies at the Shoe store of
BARNES & NICHOLSON,
de11 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

A NEW STOCK OF Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambros, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist-bands, hose &c. Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins, fancy cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, nankeens, tickings &c. Boots and shoes for men, [illegible] cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of soft hats, cloth, plush and oil silk caps. Hardware, queensware, glass, nails and groceries, all of which will be sold low for cash or produce.

Oct. 15, 1856. THOMAS ALLISON.

Just Received at the

New Drug and

CHEMICAL STORE.

Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Tapioca, Arrow Root, Lac Sulphur.

Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Mustard, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, extracts for cooking &c.

Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Nutmeg, Vanilla, Pine Apple &c.

Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Oxalic Acid, white and common Glue, Madder, Extract Logwood, ground do. Camwood, burnt Umber, Vermillion, Chromic Green, Yellow do. Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Drown, Vandyke Brown, Starch, Rosin, Chalk, Putty, Oils, Glass, Turpentine, Varnish, Carpenters Cough Syrup of Hoarhound, Carrigreen, and Slippery Elm.

Sellers Cough Syrup, McLane's Vermifuge, Carpenters do. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ayer's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Dalley's Pain Extractor, Holland Bitters, Terrell's Tetter Ointment, Tooth Paste and Powder, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, White Wash do. Trusses, Fancy Soap, Glaziers Tacks, Perfumery generally, Vials, Bottles by the gross or otherwise, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Nursing Bottles, Brandy and Wine for Medicinal purposes. O. CUNNINGHAM.

Oct. 22, 1856

David Stanton, M. D. Wm. Stanton, M. D.

DRS. D. & W. STANTON,

RESPECTFULLY offer their services in the practice of medicine and surgery, to the inhabitants of New Brighton, Fallston and vicinity.

Office and lodging in second story of M'Cleery's building, one door North of Merrick House, New Brighton, Pa. April 16, 1855.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts on my old books will confer a favor by calling immediately. D. STANTON.

War is Horrible!

FRIENDS! Citizens and Strangers, TAKE NOTICE—That D. WOODRUFF still continues the MARBLE BUSINESS in all its various branches. Persons wishing any thing to mark the last resting place of their friends, will find it greatly to their interest to give me a call before going to Pittsburgh; as I am determined not to be undersold. Stock of the best Rutland and Italian marble. Jobs finished with dispatch and workmanship warranted. A word to the wise is sufficient. ☞ Shop on Bridge street, opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store.
apr18–1y

Look Here!

JUST received from the EAST our New Stock

WALL PAPER

Larger than ever before. New style

POSITIVELY, AT CITY PRICES,

We call your attention, specially, to a lot of $3000 BOLTS AT 10 AND 12 CENTS per piece. Do not overlook the fact that you may here get an additional Bolt, if necessary, or return what you have bought too much.

Also, a good assortment of books, stationery, fancy goods, varieties, &c.

BOOKS NOT ON HAND

we will get in a day or two, without raising the price they command in the city.

TERMS—Cash or produce.

BRIDGEWATER BOOKSTORE
Bridgewater, March 5, 1857

Beaver Lodge No. 366, I. O. of O. F. Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

MEETS every Tuesday evening in their Hall 2nd story of Brown's Brick Block, Bridgewater, Pa.

OFFICERS ELECTED, PRESENT TERM:

James W. Hum, N. G.; John Woodruff, V. G. David Woodruff, Sec.; John Sharp, A. Wm. Barnes, P. G.; Ira Blanchard, T.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

I WOULD most respectfully give notice to the citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver, Rochester and vicinity, that I have received a new stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry &c., which I can sell lower than can be had in Pittsburgh. It is but reasonable to say, that goods can be sold lower here than in the large cities; our rent is less, and our living is less. I only ask you to call and I will try and sell the goods,

Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry; old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods or work. Remember the place; sign of the Big Watch, No. 2, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater. WM. PLATE.

A CARD.—Having relinquished the business and wishing to settle it, I have left all Watches and Jewelry left me for repairs, with Mr. Wm. Plate, where they can be had when called on. Having a personal knowledge of Mr. Plate, I would recommend him to my old customers for anything in his line.

Apr. 29, '57. HENRY T. PATTON.

Bridgewater Drug Store.

THE subscriber having just received a new and large assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c., respectfully informs the citizens of Bridgewater and adjoining villages, that they can now obtain anything in his line as cheap as they can be purchased in Pittsburg, or any other city west of the mountains. Having a careful and experienced person, he cannot fail to give satisfaction. Thankful for past favors he solicits the custom of both friends and strangers, feeling that he can both supply and satisfy he asks your patronage. He has this day received a large assortment of paints, oils, turpentine and dye stuffs, which he can sell cheaper than they have ever been offered to the public before. Also a large assortment of pure wines, brandies and liquors, for medical and sacramental purposes only. A large stock of cigars and tobacco kept constantly on hand, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. A full assortment of all the Patent Medicines, hair oils, fancy soaps and perfumery constantly on hand, at Smith's old stand, Bridgewater. SAMUEL MILLER.
July 15, 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Would beg leave to inform the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity, that he has removed his Electro Chemical Bath establishment to the building oposite the dwelling of B. R. Bradford, Esq., where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally, and where he will continue to apply *all Electrical Remedies* for the relief and removal of suffering of various kinds. J. C. KNAPP.
New Brighton, Pa., June 24 1857.